schemes keeping in view the proportion of the rural population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) The rural population of India according to 1991 census provisional results is 627.1 million.

(b) The National Accounts Statistics do not present separate estimates of investment in rural and urban areas. However, estimates of net domestic product (NDP) in rural and urban areas are made for the census years. The rural NDP was 58.85 per cent of the aggregate NDP of the country in 1980-81.

(c) The plan expenditure on rural development programmes was raised from Rs. 4291.14 crores in the Sixth Plan to Rs. 11781.20 crores in the Seventh Plan. Schemes under the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are also mainly for the benefit of rural areas. The plan expenditure on MNP was raised from Rs. 6497 crores in Sixth Plan to Rs. 13243 crores in Seventh Plan. In addition, rural areas also benefit from general developmental programmes.

Installation of TV Transmitters in Arunachal Pradesh

1458. SHRI NYODEK YONGGAM: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some high power TV Transmitters have been installed in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the names of places district-wise where they have been installed;

(c) whether Government propose to instal more such transmitters in Arunachal Pradesh in the current year and in the next year; and

(d) if so, the names of the places selected for the purpose and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (KUMARI GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A high power TV transmitter is functioning at Itanagar in Lower Subansiri district of Arunachal Pradesh.

(c) No, Sir. There is no such approved scheme at present.

(d) The expansion of TV service to the uncovered areas of the State can be undertaken only in a phased manner depending upon the availability of the resources.

Migration of Scientists and Technocrats

1459. SHRI KRISHAN LAL SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists and technocrats who have migrated to foreign countries during the last 3 years, year-wise and country-wise break up; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SMT. MARGARET ALVA): (a) and (b) Some of our scientists and technologists do migrate to other countries. From a pilot study of selected IIT graduates, it is clear that several go abroad for higher studies in the first instance and seek prolonged employment thereafter. It is, therefore, proving extremely difficult to keep track of the actual numbers of Science and Technology personnel deciding on staying abroad. Several measures have been taken from time to time to minimise the outflow as also to attract scientists and technologists abroad to return to India. Some of these are:

— Creation of new scientific Departments/Organisations, as

well as Centres of Excellence/ Advanced Studies and through them enhanced opportunities for challenging scientific projects to attract our Science and Technology personnel.

— Creation of a Special Cell in the Ministry of Industry for assisting non-resident Indians for setting up of industrial units in this country. Some states have also set up special cells and departments for this.

— Provision for temporary placement under the Scientists Pool Scheme.

— Invitation to distinguished professional men and women of Indian origin settled abroad for short term technical assignments to assist in frontier and emerging areas of Science and Technology.

— Science and Technology based training for enterpreneurial development.

— Delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to Science and Technology institutions to improve working conditions of scientists.

— Provision of facilities for import of equipment for professonals returning from abroad.

— Manpower development training/retraining programmes through associateships/fellowships/courses.

दूरदर्शन धारावाहिकों को स्वीकृति प्रदान किया जाना

1460. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा :** क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान स्वीकृति प्रदान किए जाने हेतु कितने दूरदर्शन धारावाहिक प्राप्त हुए हैं;

(ख) कितने धारावाहिकों को स्वीकृति दी गई है; और

(ग) धारावाहिकों को स्वीकृति प्रदान करने के लिए किन-किन मापदण्डों का अनुसरण किया जाता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (कुमारी गिरिजा व्यास) : (क) और (ख) विभिन्न स्कीमों के अधीन, दूरदर्शन धारावाहिकों के प्रस्ताव, संबंधित केन्द्र से प्रसारण के लिए, विभिन्न केन्द्रों में प्राप्त किए जाते हैं और उनका अनुमोदन किया जाता है। अतः केन्द्रीय स्तर पर अनुमोदित और प्रसारित धारावाहिकों की कोई समेकित सूची नहीं रखी जाती।

(ग) धारावाहिकों के चयन के लिए सामान्य मानक इस प्रकार हैं :—

1. कहानी और वर्तमान में उसकी प्रासंगिकता

2. विषय प्रतिपादन

3. तकनीकी दल की समग्र सक्षमता और

4. दूरदर्शन की कार्यक्रम अपेक्षाओं के अनुरूप प्रासंगिकता

लोक शिकायत विभाग के उद्देश्य

1461. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्तमान में लोक शिकायत विभाग के उद्देश्य क्या क्या हैं तथा उन्हें कहां तक प्राप्त किया गया है; और

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में उक्त विभाग को कितनी लोक शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई तथा उनमें से कितने का निपटारा किया गया है ?